

WEST Search History

DATE: Saturday, January 11, 2003

Set Name Query

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result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L5	11 and 3-5 exonuclease	0	L5
L4	L3 and (gene silenc\$ or co-suppr\$ or cosuppr\$)	0	L4
L3	3-5 exonuclease	283	L3
L2	11 and plant	53	L2
L1	exonuclease and (gene silenc\$ or co-suppr\$ or cosuppr\$)	61	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS	4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS	5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS	6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS	7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS	8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS	9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS	10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS	12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS	13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS	14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS	15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS	16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS	17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS	18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS	20	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS	21	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS	22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS	25	Sep 16	Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	26	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS	27	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS	28	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS	29	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS	30	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS	31	Oct 25	MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS	32	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS	33	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS	34	Dec 02	TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS	35	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS	36	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS	37	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS	38	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS	39	Dec 30	ISMEC no longer available
NEWS EXPRESS			January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
NEWS HOURS			STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER			General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN			Welcome Banner and News Items

NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:50:44 ON 11 JAN 2003

=> file agricola caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 15:50:53 ON 11 JAN 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:50:53 ON 11 JAN 2003
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:50:53 ON 11 JAN 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. (R)

=> s gene silencing or cosuppression or co-suppression
L1 3585 GENE SILENCING OR COSUPPRESSION OR CO-SUPPRESSION

=> s l1 and exonuclease
L2 5 L1 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 3 DUP REM L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and **gene silencing** in plants

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI Molecular characterisation of RecQ homologues in Arabidopsis thaliana

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI Silencing of .beta.-1,3-glucanase genes in tobacco correlates with an increased abundance of RNA degradation intermediates

=> d pi

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002010362	A2	20020207	WO 2001-EP8825	20010730
WO 2002010362	C2	20020919		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,

CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
 GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
 RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
 UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> d 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
 AB Members of the RecQ family of DNA helicases are involved in processes linked to DNA replication, DNA recombination and **gene silencing**. RecQ homologs of various animals have been described recently. Here, for the first time for plants, we characterized cDNAs of all in all six different RecQ-like proteins that are expressed to different extents in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Surprisingly, three of these proteins are small in size [AtRecQ11, AtRecQ12, AtRecQ13-606, 705 and 713 amino acids (aa), resp.], whereas the two bigger proteins result from a duplication event during plant evolution [AtRecQ14A and AtRecQ14B-1150 and 1182 aa, resp.]. Another homolog (AtRecQsim, 858 aa) most probably arose by insertion of an unrelated sequence within its helicase domain. The presence of these homologs demonstrates the conservation of RecQ family functions in higher eukaryotes. We also detected a small gene (AtWRNexo) encoding 285 aa which, being devoid of any RecQ-like helicase domain, reveals a striking homol. to the **exonuclease** domain of human Werner protein, a prominent RecQ helicase of larger size. By means of the two-hybrid assay we were able to detect an interaction between AtWRNexo and AtRecQ12, indicating that activities that reside in a single protein chain in mammals might in plants be complemented in trans.

=> d 2 so

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
 SO Nucleic Acids Research (2000), 28(21), 4275-4282
 CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

=> d 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
 AB Members of the RecQ family of DNA helicases are involved in processes linked to DNA replication, DNA recombination and **gene silencing**. RecQ homologs of various animals have been described recently. Here, for the first time for plants, we characterized cDNAs of all in all six different RecQ-like proteins that are expressed to different extents in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Surprisingly, three of these proteins are small in size [AtRecQ11, AtRecQ12, AtRecQ13-606, 705 and 713 amino acids (aa), resp.], whereas the two bigger proteins result from a duplication event during plant evolution [AtRecQ14A and AtRecQ14B-1150 and 1182 aa, resp.]. Another homolog (AtRecQsim, 858 aa) most probably arose by insertion of an unrelated sequence within its helicase domain. The presence of these homologs demonstrates the conservation of RecQ family functions in higher eukaryotes. We also detected a small gene (AtWRNexo) encoding 285 aa which, being devoid of any RecQ-like helicase domain, reveals a striking homol. to the **exonuclease** domain of human Werner protein, a prominent RecQ helicase of larger size. By means of the two-hybrid assay we were able to detect an interaction between AtWRNexo and AtRecQ12, indicating that activities that reside in a single protein chain in mammals might in plants be complemented in trans.

=> d 2 au

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AU Hartung, Frank; Plchova, Helena; Puchta, Holger

=> d 3 ab

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AB Post-transcriptional **gene silencing** of .beta.-1,3
glucanase genes in the transgenic tobacco line T17 is characterized by an
increased turnover and, as a consequence, reduced levels of gn1 transgene
and endogenous .beta.-1,3 glucanase mRNAs. Here, addnl. gn1 RNAs, both
larger and smaller than the full-length messenger, are shown to accumulate
in silenced plants of the transgenic tobacco line T17. The
longer-than-full-length gn1 RNAs are the result of cryptic processing of
the gn1 messenger. The small gn1 RNAs in silenced plants correspond to
distal and proximal parts of the mature gn1 messenger. The proximal RNA
products are intact at their 5' extremity, but terminate at different
positions at the 3'-end. The distal RNA products contain a poly(A) tail
and are truncated to various positions at the 5'-end. These observations
indicate that degrdn. of the mature gn1 transcript does not start at the
5'- or 3'-end, but rather are consistent with degrdn. of the gn1
transcript starting with an endonucleolytic cleavage followed by internal
exonuclease digestion. Importantly, the truncated products are
more abundant in silenced plants than in expressing plants. This
suggests, together with the previously reported silencing-related
increased gn1 mRNA turnover and the similar rates of gn1 transcription in
silenced and expressing T17 plants, that the predominant decay route for
the gn1 transcripts differs between silenced and expressing conditions.

=> d 3 so

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
SO Nucleic Acids Research (1998), 26(22), 5176-5181
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

=> s ((levin j?) or (levin, j?))/au
L4 1941 ((LEVIN J?) OR (LEVIN, J?))/AU

=> s l4 and exonuclease
L5 6 L4 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 4 DUP REM L5 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-4 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
gene silencing in plants

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI In vitro detection of endonuclease IV-specific DNA damage formed by
bleomycin in vivo

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI Analysis of class II (hydrolytic) and class I (.beta.-lyase)
apurinic/aprimidinic endonucleases with a synthetic DNA substrate

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI ENZYMATIC REPAIR OF SPECIFIC OXIDATIVE DAMAGES TO DNA DEOXYRIBOSE IN
ESCHERICHIA-COLI.

=> d 2 au

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AU Levin, Joshua D.; Demple, Bruce

=> d 2 ab

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AB Endonuclease IV of Escherichia coli has been implicated by genetic studies in the repair of DNA damage caused by the antitumor drug bleomycin, but the lesion(s) recognized by this enzyme in vivo have not been identified. We used the sensitive primer activation assay, which monitors the formation of 3'-OH groups that support in vitro synthesis by E. coli DNA polymerase I, to det. whether endonuclease IV-specific damage could be detected in the chromosomal DNA of cells lacking the enzyme after in vivo treatment with bleomycin. Chromosomal DNA isolated after a 1 h bleomycin treatment from wild-type, endonuclease IV-deficient (nfo-) and endonuclease IV-overproducing (p-nfo .apprx.10-fold) strains all supported modest polymerase activity. However, in vitro treatment with purified endonuclease IV activated subsequent DNA synthesis with samples from the nfo- strain (an av. of 2.6-fold), to a lesser extent for samples from wild-type cells (2.1-fold), and still less for the p-nfo samples (1.5-fold). This pattern is consistent with the presence of unrepaired damage that correlates inversely with the in vivo activity of endonuclease IV. Incubation of the DNA from bleomycin-treated nfo- cells with polymerase and dideoxynucleoside triphosphates lowered the endonuclease IV-independent priming activity, but did not affect the amt. of activation seen after endonuclease IV treatment. Primer activation with DNA from the nfo- strain could also be obtained with purified E. coli **exonuclease** III in vitro, but a quant. comparison demonstrated that endonuclease IV was .gtoreq.5-fold more active in this assay. Thus, endonuclease IV-specific damage can be detected after in vivo exposure to bleomycin. These may be 2-deoxypentos-4-ulose residues, but other possibilities are discussed.

=> s l6 and (gene silen? or co-sup? or cosup?)
L7 1 L6 AND (GENE SILEN? OR CO-SUP? OR COSUP?)

=> d ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and **gene silencing** in plants

=> s ((phillips k?) or (phillips, k?))/au
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '((PHILLIPS'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the number of left parentheses.

=> s ((phillips k?) or (phillips, k?))/au
L8 1007 ((PHILLIPS K?) OR (PHILLIPS, K?))/AU

=> s l8 and exonuclease
L9 1 L8 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> d ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
gene silencing in plants

=> s ((glazov e?) or ((glazov, e?))/au
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '((GLAZOV'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s ((glazov e?) or (glazov, e?))/au
L10 23 ((GLAZOV E?) OR (GLAZOV, E?))/AU

=> s l10 and exonuclease
L11 1 L10 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> d ti

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
gene silencing in plants

=> s l10 and (gene silen? or cosupp? or co-supp?)
L12 4 L10 AND (GENE SILEN? OR COSUPP? OR CO-SUPP?)

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L13 3 DUP REM L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
gene silencing in plants

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI Molecular characterisation of RecQ homologues in Arabidopsis thaliana

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI Silencing of .beta.-1,3-glucanase genes in tobacco correlates with an
increased abundance of RNA degradation intermediates

=> d 2 au

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AU Hartung, Frank; Plchova, Helena; Puchta, Holger

=> d 2 kwic

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AB Members of the RecQ family of DNA helicases are involved in processes
linked to DNA replication, DNA recombination and **gene**
silencing. RecQ homologs of various animals have been described
recently. Here, for the first time for plants, we characterized cDNAs of.
. . small gene (AtWRNexo) encoding 285 aa which, being devoid of any

RecQ-like helicase domain, reveals a striking homol. to the
exonuclease domain of human Werner protein, a prominent RecQ
helicase of larger size. By means of the two-hybrid assay we were. . . .

ST RecQ11 RecQ12 RecQ13 RecQ14 DNA helicase Arabidopsis cDNA sequence;
exonuclease WRNexo Arabidopsis cDNA sequence

IT Molecular association
(two-hybrid anal. was able to detect interactions between the WRNexo
exonuclease and the RecQ12 helicase)

IT 37228-74-3, **Exonuclease**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
(Biological study)
(cloning, sequence and characterization of RecQ homologs in Arabidopsis
thaliana)

=> s plant and transgenic and exonuclease
L14 9 PLANT AND TRANSGENIC AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15 8 DUP REM L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-8 tui
'TUI' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ti

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Genes essential for early growth of Arabidopsis thaliana and their use in
the development of novel herbicides

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting
genome and combining mutations with optional reiteration

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Detection of nucleic acids by selective depolymerization of probes
hybridized to a target sequence and detection of specific hydrolysis
products

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Generation of genetic vaccines and immunomodulatory polynucleotides by
non-stochastic directed evolution techniques

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Interaction between composite elements in the napA promoter: Both the
B-box ABA-responsive complex and the RY/G complex are necessary for
seed-specific expression.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 8 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1
TI Interaction between composite elements in the napA promoter: both the
B-box ABA-responsive complex and the RY/G complex are necessary for
seed-specific expression.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Silencing of :beta.-1,3-glucanase genes in tobacco correlates with an
increased abundance of RNA degradation intermediates

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Application of PCR to **transgenic** plants

=> d 7 so

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
SO Nucleic Acids Research (1998), 26(22), 5176-5181
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

=> d 8 ab

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB Advantages and disadvantages of PCR are discussed in consideration of
plant systems and in comparison to Northern and Southern anal.,
genomic sequencing, chem. mutagenesis, nucleotide insertions, and
exonuclease digestions.

=> d 6 ab

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 8 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1
AB During seed maturation, the transcriptional activity of napin genes is
regulated by developmental signals involving the transcriptional activator
ABI3 and abscisic acid (ABA). To localize cis elements involved in the
seed-specific activity of the napin napA promoter, a systematic analysis
was performed focusing on two major element complexes, the B-box and RY/G.
Substitution mutation analysis using promoter-reporter gene fusions in
stable **transgenic** tobacco showed synergistic interactions
between elements within these complexes. The distal part of the B-box
shows similarities to abscisic acid response elements and the proximal
portion contains a CA-rich element. In vitro studies involving
Exonuclease III protection and electrophoretic mobility shift
assays revealed binding by nuclear proteins to elements within the B-box.
The distal and proximal parts of the B-box were found to bind distinct
nuclear protein complexes. By gain-of-function analysis with a tetramer of
the B-box fused to a truncated (-46) cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S
minimal promoter, it was demonstrated that the B-box mediates strong
activity in seeds. Further, it was shown that the elements in the B-box
constitute an ABA-responsive complex, since the B-box tetramer mediates
ABA-responsiveness in vegetative tissues to a construct containing the
CaMV virus 35S enhancer (-343 to -90). Thus, the seed-specific activity of
the napA promoter relies on the combinatorial interaction between the RY/G
complex and the B-box ABA-responsive complex during the ABA response in
seed development.

=> s 3-5 (adj5) exonuclease and plant
MISSING OPERATOR '3-5 (ADJ5'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s 3-5 (adj5) exonuclease
MISSING OPERATOR '3-5 (ADJ5'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> dis his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:50:44 ON 11 JAN 2003)

FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:50:53 ON 11 JAN 2003

L1 3585 S GENE SILENCING OR COSUPPRESSION OR CO-SUPPRESSION
L2 5 S L1 AND EXONUCLEASE
L3 3 DUP REM L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 1941 S ((LEVIN J?) OR (LEVIN, J?))/AU

L5 6 S L4 AND EXONUCLEASE
 L6 4 DUP REM L5 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L7 1 S L6 AND (GENE SILEN? OR CO-SUP? OR COSUP?)
 L8 1007 S ((PHILLIPS K?) OR (PHILLIPS, K?))/AU
 L9 1 S L8 AND EXONUCLEASE
 L10 23 S ((GLAZOV E?) OR (GLAZOV, E?))/AU
 L11 1 S L10 AND EXONUCLEASE
 L12 4 S L10 AND (GENE SILEN? OR COSUPP? OR CO-SUPP?)
 L13 3 DUP REM L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L14 9 S PLANT AND TRANSGENIC AND EXONUCLEASE
 L15 8 DUP REM L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> s l1 and plant

L16 1274 L1 AND PLANT

=> s l1 and review

L17 405 L1 AND REVIEW

=> d 1-10 ti

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI The efficacy of RNAi in the study of the plant cytoskeleton.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI New advances in understanding the molecular biology of plant/potyvirus interactions.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI A model for RNA-mediated **gene silencing** in higher plants.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI Can we explain RNA-mediated virus resistance by homology-dependent **gene silencing**?

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI The silence of genes in transgenic plants.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI Molecular data and the dynamic nature of polyploidy.

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI Genomic imprinting in plants: parental effects and trans-inactivation phenomena.

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 405 AGRICOLA

TI Mating-type gene switching in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 405 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI RNA interference of HIV replication

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 405 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI **Gene Silencing**-Based Disease Resistance

=> d 3 so

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 405 AGRICOLA

SO Plant molecular biology, May 1998. Vol. 37, No. 2. p. 349-362
 Publisher: Dordrecht : Kluwer Academic Publishers.
 CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412

=> d so

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 405 AGRICOLA
SO Journal of plant growth regulation, Dec 2000. Vol. 19, No. 4. p. 371-384
Publisher: New York : Springer-Verlag New York, c1982-
CODEN: JPGRDI; ISSN: 0721-7595

=> d ab

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 405 AGRICOLA
AB Recent studies on a variety of organisms point to the ubiquity of RNA interference (RNAi) as a means to induce a gene-specific block to translation. RNAi has gained popularity in the last few years in the study of a number of problems in development. In this **review**, we highlight recent findings with RNAi using several different kinds of animals and fungi, and we show how these responses parallel **cosuppression** effects described in plants nearly a decade earlier. We then point to the efficacy of RNAi in studying minor and regulatory components of the plant cytoskeleton, and we highlight some recent studies using this approach with the water fern, *Marsilea vestita*.